the usual privileges of cadets will not bear heavily upon the innocent if the really guilty have manly honor enough to make a frank confession. If, as alleged, only eight are guittless, the expulsion of the rest would benefit instead of injuring the Academy.

Italo-Spanish Royalism as It Appears in Madrid.

By special telegram letter from Madrid to London, and thence to New York through the Atlantic cable yesterday, we are enabled to continue our narrative of the swearing in and Installation of Amadeus, King of the Spanlards. We say the installation, but in reality no such ceremonial took place, for his Majesty was proclaimed ruler of the country the moment after he bad taken the oaths of fidelity to the constitution and acknowledgment of the independence of the legislature. The Spanish Cortes preserved its legislative integrity complete. Whether it may use it hereafter as a constitutional aid and support to the crown or for the ultimate mastery of the monarch remains to be seen. Our special writer resumes his description of the scene which was witnessed In the Parliament House after the entry of the ruler elect. The young Italian was received rather coldly. He was attended by General Cialdini, of the Italian army, and surrounded by Spanish officers of brilliant reputation and great personal worth. Despite of all this he remained embarrassed and nervous, it may be timid. He stood within the darkened memories of the past of Spain-at the very dawn of an uncertain future. Prim's body was laid, still unburied, before the altar; the crown of Ferdinand, which the Prince had assumed, was too wide for his head ; the sceptre of Isabella unwieldy in his hand. He had come into the possession of an aggregation of the implements and Insignia of royalty at the very moment when the peoples of Europe have commenced to inquire their exact uses and their cost. The democracy had already overhauled the catalogue in the palace of the ex-Queen; so that, like to that unhappy Spaniard who has been already sung of by the British poet, he found that "his household gods lay shivered round him" on his very first day of occupation of a new palatial home. Personally the King of the Spaniards is not majestic looking. A New York lady would pronounce him "plain." Perhaps he would experience even the "deep damna-tion" of her "Bah, what a person." Muscular Dld John Bull would prefer a "ring" hero such as was the late Tom Sayers to him as a man, while a more juvenile Briton would be wery apt to exclaim that "In Bart'lemy Fair I saw as good a king as that chap there.'

All this counts for nothing, however. King Amadeus rules over the Spanish nation. He rules by the consent and at the request of the Spaniards. The patriotic Serrano surrendered his power as Regent with dignity and grace. The road has been made clear and the "path straight" for the new executive. He will, we floubt not, endeavor to prove himself worthy of his royal mission. We hope he may sucpeed most completely and to the extent of his very best wishes. Of all this the King is, we are assured, personally worthy. Indeed, we are convinced of it from the fact of his having shown himself so immediately as a kind Christian gentleman by the act of his visit to the Señora the widow Prim, and his gallant bearing during the affecting interview which ensued, as it is specially described in our cable telegram.

OBITUARY.

A telegram from Harrisburg states that at four p'clock yesterday morning Hon. John Covode, member of Congress from the Westmoreland district, and Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican tate Central Committee, died suddenly at his hotel in that city of heart disease. He was at Harsburg, at the request of President Grant, engaged n the work of reconciling differences existing in the epublican party.

Mr. Covode was born in Westmoreland county. Ar. Covode was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 17th of March, 1808. He received a substantial though plain education and began life as a farmer. Subsequently he engaged in the occupation of a manufacturer and afterwards carried on an extensive coal business. Entering into politics Mr. Covode became popular and inducatial. He was elected to and held various local offices, and in 1854 was chosen a Representative from the Westmoreland district of Pennsylvania to the Thirty-fourth Congresses, serving on the Committee on Public Expenditures. Re-elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-aixth Congresses, he was elected chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate certain charges made against President Buchman. In 1869 Mr. Covode was elected for the fourth time. On the expiration of his term he falicd to get the republican nomination, and for four years after the district remained in the hands of the democrats. Since 1860, in fact, it has been very close. In 1868 Mr. Covode was again sont to Congress, serving on the Committee on the Pacific Raitroad, and as chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Raitroad, and as chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Raitroad, and as chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Raitroad, and as chairman of the committee on the Pacific Raitroad, and as chairman of the committee on the Pacific Raitroad, and as chairman of the committee on the Pacific Raitroad, and as chairman of the twas a candidate for re-election in 1868, but was defeated by Mr. Foster, democrat. Mr. Covode, however, contested the election and was given the seat. At the election held last year he declined to run, and the present would consequently have been his last term in Congress even had his district not been carried by the democracy.

Mr. Covode was intensely radical in his political principles. He was a delegate to the "Loyalist" Convention held in Philadelphia in 1868. Pa., on the 17th of March, 1808. He received a

term in Congress even had his district not been carried by the democracy.

Mr. Oovode was intensely radical in his political principles. He was a delegate to the "Loyalist" Convention held in Philadelphia in 1866, was a bitter opponent of President Johnson's administration and a warm supporter of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Although neither a great orator nor possessed of deep learning, he was an easy speaker and a man of ability. In Pennsylvania his influence with his party was great. He was an advoit political manager, and his death will be a govere blow to the radicals in his State. Personally Mr. Covode bore the reputation of being a sociable, hospitable gentleman, kind-hearted and charitable.

Perry Fuller. Colonel Perry Fuller, widely known throughout the country, died suddenly here this morning at his residence, No. 12 North B street. Early in December he was attacked with paralysis of the heart and for some days his life was despaired of. He recovered, however, sufficiently to attend to business, and last evening was around as usual. Early this morning he had a fresh attack and died about four O'clock. Mr. Fuller was born in Illinois in 1826. In 1854 he removed to Kansas, where he took an active part with the free State men against what was known in those days as the Missouri "border ruffians." After Kansse was admitted to the Union he held several positions under the Interior Department, in connection with the Indian Bureau. He subsequently event into business in Kansas with Alexander McDonald, now Senator from Arkausas, and amassed a considerable fortune. In 1868 he was appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans by President Johnson, but was not confirmed by the Senate. He managed to hold the position, however, until General Grant was elected President, when he was removed. Within the last year or so he was considerably embarrassed financially, and many suits were brought against him. He had many friends at Washington, who were shocked at his sudden death; ber he was attacked with paralysis of the heart and

Theodore McNamee. This well known citizen and merchant of New York died yesterday morning at his residence in this oity. He was one of the principals of the firm of Bowen & McNamee, which for many years did business in the store adjoining the old Broadway Eleatre. This firm was known as one of the heaviest Importers and jobbers of silks in the country, and did an immense business. Buring the abolition agitation Messrs. Bewen & McNamee were threatened with the loss of their Southern trade if they joined in the anti-slavery crusade, upon which they replied that they sold silks and not political principles. Mr. McNamee was highly respected for his business integrity and social qualities.

r Dharms.—News has reached this city of the death at Jerusalem of Martha and Agnes Woolsey, daughters of President Woolsey, of Yale College. The two ladies were travelling with a party from Damascus to Jerusalem, when they were taken ill with diarracea, and, soon after reaching Jerusalem, died

FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles and Brussels.

THE INVALIDES HIT BY A SHELL

Artillery Cannot Capture Paris.

BREAD RIOTS IN THE CITY.

AN EARLY CAPITULATION PREDICTED

General Chanzy in Full Retreat.

Severe Battle at Villersexel.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE VICTORY

KING WILLIAM'S REPORTS.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Bombardment Slower-Peronne Surrendered-Bourbaki Defeated.

BERLIN, Jan. 11, 1870.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1871.

The Queen has received the following despatch from the royal headquarters:-VERSAILLES, Jan. 10, 1871.

Owing to a snow storm and heavy fog the bomardment is slower to-day. Peronne has capitulated, with 3,000 prisoners. Von Werder defeated Bourbaki on the 9th, south

Vésoul, He took 800 prisoners. WILHELM.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Bombardment Progressing-The Invalides Hit-Artillery Cannot Capture Paris.

I have received the following despatch, dated January 8, from the New York Herald correspondent at Versailles. Your correspondent writes:-

PROGRESS OF THE BOMABRDMENT. It is reported that the French outwork at Billancourt has been destroyed by the German fire. Fort Nogent has recommenced firing, while it is stated that fourteen of the guns in Fort Issy has been dismantled. Some shells from the German batteries have been thrown into the depot of the Paris and Lyons Railway, but with what effect is unknown. It is even reported that the Hospital of the Invalides has been hit.

ARTILLERY CANNOT CAPTURE PARIS.

In spite of the severity of the bombardment none of the forts have yet been breached. After breaches have been made in them their capture involves an advance of the German infantry over open ground exposed to the fire of the French field artillery, which can sweep the country in all directions. Paris will fall. I believe; but it will fall by hunger and weartness. It never will be forced to capitulate by an artillery fire even greater than that which we have yet witnessed here.

Bread Rtots in Paris-The City Bombarded-Capitulation Expected. - LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The New York HERALD correspondent in Brussels telegraphs under date of yesterday (January 19) the following intelligence:-

BREAD RIOTS IN PARIS. Intelligence received here (Brussels) from Paris confirms the reports previously current of disturbances in the city. Serious bread riots have taken place, in which the mob and the troops have come into collision with each other.

AN EARLY CAPITULATION EXPECTED.

On the 5th of the present month shells from the Prussian batteries are said to have fallen into Paris and set fire to several parts. The capitulation of the city at an early date is confidently predicted. PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT-A MODERATE RE-TURN FIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The bombardment of the fortifications of Paris on the north, east and south sides was vigorously kept up all day Tuesday. The French returned a moderate fire. The Germans represent that the return fire of the Parisian forts flags per ceptibly.

CHANZY RETREATING.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Chanzy in Full Retreat-One Thousand Prisoners Takeu.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 10, 1871. The army of General de Chanzy is retreating at all points. The Germans are in pursuit, and have al ready taken 1,000 prisoners.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Battle Near Rougement-Victory for the French-Storming of Villersexel.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 10, 1871. The Montteur publishes the following news from

the army in the East:-

ROUGEMONT, DEPARTMENT OF DOUBS, Jan. 9, 1871. A battle was fought north of this place to-day, ending at seven in the evening, with victory for our arms. Night prevented us from ascertaining the full extent of our success. The General comma ing bivouses in the centre of the battle field, and all the preassigned positions are occupied by our troops. We carried Villersexel, which was the of the enemy's position, with shouts of "Long live France and the republic."

German Account-The French Defeated-Garibaldians Beaten-Manteuffel to Go

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871. A despatch from Versailles dated yesterday gives the following news from the Eastern Department:-GERMAN CLAIM OF SUCCESS NEAR ROUGEMONT.

General Von Werder advanced yesterday on Villersexel and took the place by storm. The Twentieth French corps was engaged and lest two staff officers, fourteen other efficers, 600 men and two eagles. The French attempted to retake the posttion, but failed.

MANTEUFFEL TO GO TO THE VOSGES. A despatch from Berlin dated yesterday stat es that it is reported that General Manteuffel will be Vosges, and General Von Goeben will succeed him

at the head of the Army of the North. DEFEAT OF GARIBALDIANS. A Versailles despatch of the 10th says that in an

engagement on the 8th with the Garibal dians at Montbard, in the Department of Cote d'Or, our troops were victorious. SUCCESSES OF PAIDHERBE'S CAVALRY.

General Faidherbe's cavalry had encounters with the enemy on the 8th and 9th instant, and met

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO. Givet Besieged-Guarding the Belgian Frontier-Treatment of French Prisoner LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The Prussians continue the investment of Givet French town near the Belgian border.

GUARDING THE BELGIAN PRONTIES. The Brussels Echo of the 10th says the Belgian militia have again been summoned to the frontier, and that the staff officers have already arrived at a point in the neighborhood of Longwy.

TREATMENT OF FRENCH PRISONERS. English travellers bear testimony to the generous treatment accorded to the French prisoners of war

BELGIUM.

in Germany.

French Intrigue and an Important Arrest-Eugenie's Idea of a Restoration of the Regency.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS. LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

I received special telegrams for the HERALD from Belgium this morning. The correspondence, dated in Brussels, informs me that M. Pinard, formerly Minister of the French empire, was arrested in France on the 10th inst., charged with having been engaged in forwarding a foreign political intrigue against the French republic. He was forwarded to Lyons as a prisoner by the authorities.

Dr. Croncan (Conneau?) passed through Brussels en route to England on a visit to the Empress Engente. His journey is said to be connected with a new movement which is to be made at an early day for the restoration of the French regency, and to the initiation of which Prussia is said to be an

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Work for the Pienipotentiaries-The Question of Peace Generally-Accusations Against Earl Granville.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871. The city journals publish interesting letters from Berlin this morning. The English correspondents in the Prussian capital treat the subjects of the probable continuance of the war between Prussia and France and the a ssemblage of a European Congress for peace at much length.

The writers think there will be a conference in London. They allege, also, that the assembled Plenipotentiaries are likely to consider the question of a peace arrangement between Prussia and France should Parts surrender during the period of their session. The letters state, also, that Earl Granville is, or is believed in Berlin to be, the author and direct agent "in the work of the postponement of the meeting of the Congress."

Austrian Opinion of the Conference-What "lust" be Accomplished.

The semi-official newspaper organs of this city declare editorially to-day that the approaching conference "must uphold the validity of existing treaties and insist that modifications are possible only by general consent. When the amendment of the Treaty of Paris is proposed by Russia it is essential that it should be accompanied by concessions compensating the other Powers."

GERMANY.

Austrian Commercial Rule Against Saxon Industry.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871. The Dresden Journal says the Austrian railway officials refuse to forward goods and coal via Badenbach. The Saxon Minister at Vienna has protested against this action.

Great Guns and "Villanous Saltpetre."

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1871. The British government has ordered experiments which are now in progress, to ascertain the applicability to the guns now in use of a new kind of gunpowder, claimed to be of uncommon strength.

The Disabled Steamship City of Brooklyn. LONDON, Jan, 11, 1871.

Anxiety is felt in Liverpool for the safety of the City of Brooklyn, which has been reported to have lost the fans of her screw and to be proceeding under sail.

Nothing further has been yet heard of her.

DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHS

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. A New Cable Project to Connect Europe with New York. LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

I am enabled to telegraph specially to the HERALD by the Atlantic cable that the project of a new deep sea cable line, to communicate directly between London, Liverpool and New York, has been brought out by Messrs. Chadwick, Adamson & Co., of this city, under the best auspices.

The capital is set down at three and a quarter millions of dollars. Three-fourths of the sum has been subscribed here already. If the remaining onefourth is taken quickly in America the new cable will be laid in the month of July in the present year.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Inauguration of the Governor of Nevada-Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad-Heavy Floods in Washington Territory. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10, 1871.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco has passed a resolution asking Congress to grant to the city of San Francisco the use of the major portion of the Presidio Military Reservation for a public park. The new Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Nevada were inaugurated yesterday.

Judge Rice, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, had made arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the road on the branch from a point six miles above the mouth of the Carolitz river, or the Columbia river, Oregon, via Olympia, Washington Territory, to Puget Sound. Two thousand Chinamen have north next week to work on this road. The Pacific Rolling Mills will furnish rails to the extent of their capacity; the rest are on the way from New York.

capacity; the rest are on the way from New York.
Twenty-five miles will be in running order by the
1st of July.

The expenses of the San Francisco School Department the present fiscal year will leave a deficit of
nearly \$50,000, after exhausting the entire fund.

Despatches from Washington Territory report that
the country between Monticelle and Olympia is
flowded. The streams are all high, and many are
overflowed, and several bridges and sections of railway have been carried away. Travel, in consequence, has been generally suspended. The mails
are carried on herseback. It is still raining heavily,
and the streams are rising. ms are rising.

COURT OF COMMISSION OF APPEALS' CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1871. The calendar of the Commission of Appeals for transferred to the command of the Army of the 57. 62. 4 45, 49, 50, 51, 56, 58. THE KING OF SPAIN.

KING AMADEUS AND THE PARLIAMENT.

Scene in the Cortes During the Swearing In Ceremonies - Royalty with the Holy Evangelists in Hand-Personal Appearance of the Youthful Monarch-The Oaths of Office-At Prim's Coffin-Visit to Madame, the Widow-An Affecting Scene.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871. I have this morning received another special telegram letter for the HERALD from Madrid, in which your correspondent in the Spanish capital continues his highly interesting narrative of the swearing in. popular proclamation and formal installation of Amadeus, King of the Spanfards. I proceed to transmit his account of the grand file and vastly important historical event, specially and verbattm. by the cable to New York.

SWEARING IN THE KING-SCENE IN THE CORTES. The HERALD correspondent dates in Madrid on the 3d instant-in the evening-and writes by telegraph thus:-I have to say in continuation of my description of the scene which I witnessed in the legislative hall of the Cortes in this city on the day of installation of Amadeus as King of the Spaniards that General Cialdini, the well known soldier and diplomat of Italy, who came here with the King elect in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, preceded the new monarch on his entry into the Parliament house.

When Claidint arrived it was made evident that the King was not very far distant.

"MAKE WAY FOR HIS MAJESTY." In a few minutes afterwards the heavy curtain which flows down inside of the door was drawn aside and a crowd of Court ushers and mace and sceptre bearers entered. These officials proceeded to clear the passages and aisles leading to the dais, and to see that every person was in his proper place and in proper trim

The spectators, all of us, rose to their feet, each one more anxious than his neighbor in his curiosity to obtain a first sight of the "lion" of the moment. The Spanish Ministers and foreign diplomats filed in next. They were dressed in complete Court uniform, and were marshalled at once to the seats which had been set apart for their use.

POLITICAL PARTY SPIRIT. Señors Garcia and Ruiz were still the only republican members of the Cortes present. The Carlists, the legitimists and the reactionists were absent from the chamber.

Some little routine parliamentary duty was discharged, but no person paid any attention to the proceedings. All waited eagerly for the advent of

THE MOMENT OF ADVENT.

At the hour of half-past two o'clock in the after noon signs of bustle and excitement were observable in the different corridors.

The royal cortege had arrived in the building. " GENERAL CIALDINI.

Almost instantly a tail, soldierly-looking man, wearing the Italian army uniform of a general, advanced and edged his way into the box set apart for the members of the dinjomatic body. This was General Claidini, the shrewdest statesman and best general of the Italian nation.

ADMIRAL TOPPTE. Then I observed Topete's bluff, weather-beaten satlor face, adorned with side whiskers. THE KING.

Towering above all, a tall young man, blazing in scarlet and gold, makes his appearance. On his en- to march away with the sceptre of Ferdinand and trance, at a signal given from the galleries, there | Isabella in his right hand, after the fashion of a were rounds of applause uttered for "King Amadeus." The cheers were joined in lustily by all the Deputies who were present and by about one-half of the non-official spectators. The first cheers were followed by others for "King Victor Emmanuel" and the "memory of Prim," whose name appears just freshly gilded on a slab of stone above the door, and on the right of the President, in close proximity to those of the Palafox heroes of the 2d of May.

The Speaker of the Cortes retained his seat. He remained sitting during the proceedings, being the only one there who presented in his own person the incarnation of the sovereign power of the legislative

The Regent Serrano walked to the lower step of the royal dais and took up his position on the left hand of the Speaker.

ROYALTY AS IT APPEARED.

King Amadeus followed. He came on without making a single bow or glancing one look of recognition in thanks for the applause with which he was greeted. Awkwardly and slowly he mounts the steps of the temporary throne and stands on Zorilla's right.

The youthful King looked tall and lanky, and as if he was "put together" after a very homely sort of fashion. He has a rather resolute looking face. His cheeks and chin are covered with a curiy stubble of beard of a very uncertain reddish brown color. He looked, Indeed, just what the Illinois farmers call "an ordinary looking cuss."

The King was dressed in the full uniform of Cap-

tain General of Castile.

Having arrived at his proper position he stood nervously agitated, looking to the ground, and seemingly as if he had just found out that his hands were, by some means or other, exactly in the way. He paused thus during a minute.

The applause which hailed his presence having subsided, he, for the first time, looked furtively king." around the chamber hall.

COURT OFFICERS. Onite a throng of aides and other followers of the

court filled the spaces on the floor on his right hand and in the other extreme of the horse-shoe enclosure which I have already described in a first tele-SERBANO'S RESIGNATION. Silence having been proclaimed by ushers the Regent of Spain, Serrano, rose and commenced at

once to read from a manuscript his address to the Cortes resigning the powers which the State had conferred on him. He recapitulated briefly the leading events which have just occurred in the recent history of Spain-the revolution of September, the convocation of the National Assembly, the monarchical constitution which it framed, and how the Italian Prince was under and by virtue of it elected

Serrano continued to say that, "having been himself elevated to the Chief Magistracy, he surrendered his authority into the hands of the King. He gave it up with a tranquil, clear conscience, awalting calmiy the judgment of his country, and emotion. She sat surrounded by her children and

pidly. All the trials which he had borne when in power appeared as nothing in face of the approval which had been passed upon his conduct by the people, and the memory of which will remain engraved in the inmost depths of his soul from this glad day." The Regent concluded his address amid rounds of applause and riras.

Marshal Serrano never looked bester than he did on this occasion. He was more than royal in his bearing.

THE DUCHESS, HIS WIFE.

The Duchess (Serrano's wife) was entranced with joy. Her great luminous eyes sparkled with emotion and a feeling of glad conscious pride in the conduct and bearing ofher husband.

EMBODIMENT OF AUTHORITY.

I asked myself, and wondered how many of those present would contrast the tone and manner of Francisco Serrano with the hesitation and nervous confusion of the boy King, who stood on the other side of the chair of the President, and inquire also of their own minds in marvel how Spaniards did come to bring an alien to rule over Spaniards while Spanish veins continue to bubble with blood as "blue" as any which coursed in the veins of the Cid.

TAKING THE OATHS. After some little detay, and when every gentleman present, no matter what his rank or office, having removed his hat, the Secretary of State read the constitution of Spain.

Having finished the reading of the instrument, the President, who remained seated, said:-"The oaths or office will now be administered to

the King elect of the Spaniards." The President then gave his sliver bell a tinkle. It was precautionary as a warning to the King. The PRESIDENT said-"You accept and swear to

preserve the cause of the country as it has been preserved in the constitution of the Spanish nation of 1869, which you have now heard read." AMADEUS, who was looking about still as if for

something to lay hold on, grasping the book of the Gospels severely in his hand, replied in a hourse, husky voice. "I swear."

The PRESIDENT-You swear to guard the cause of the people and the constitution, and to obey the laws of the realm of Spain. AMADEUS-I swear.

The King should have added the words "I accept the constitution and swear to keep it, and to cause the constitution and laws to be preserved," but he omitted all this, having either forgotten the programme or the words of the Spanish language used in it which he had just acquired after much pains from Señors Rutz and Zorilla.

The PRESIDENT proceeded hastily, observing his embarressment, to say:-"If you do this God will reward you; if not, He will require you to account for your oath." PROCLAIMED.

The PRESIDENT then, still sitting, formally proclaimed-"Amadeus the First, King of Spain and the Spaniards," and gave the word "Viva."

The spectators responded by uttering a few and

not very loud cheers. ROYAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT. His Majesty the King still stood on the dais, looking as if he expected there was something else to be done, suddenly it ap-

peared as if the thought seemed to strike him that to bow his acknowledgment for the honor which had been conferred on him and the respect which had been evinced towards him would not be at all out of place. Having his mind restored the King made a general and sweepingly comprehensive "duck" of his head to the assemblage, after the de-

livery of which he "headed" for the door "right off"

and in a very precipitate manner. THE CROWN AND SCEPTRE. Many of those who were present expected to be

hold him place the crown of Spain on his head and They were disappointed.

This, however, did not matter much to the King. for the crown of Spain—a great, large, misshapen "bundle" of gold and jewels, with a lining cap of velvet list-is about twelve inches too wide for the narrow forehead of the Savoyard.

AT PRIM'S COPPIN.

As soon as his Majesty was well and clearly out of the door of the hall of the Legislative Chamber he made a sort of pilgrimage to the Church Atocha, where Prim's body was laid in funeral state.

The King was deeply moved-as well he might be, and most fittingly-when he looked for the first time on the face of the man who had crowned him. It is not every monarch who can look on the counte nance of his Warwick; his king-maker who had died

before his enthronement. IN THE PALACE.

From the tomb in the church Atocha King Amadens proceeded on horseback to the Palace. He dismounted at the grand portal and entered. STREET SCENES.

The snow ceased to fall, the weather had moderated considerably, and the streets were again filled

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS. To return to the Parliament.

After the conclusion of the brilliant ceremonial which I have just described the President of the Cortes delivered a short speech to the members who remained in the Chamber. He announced that their parliamentary labers were ended for the session. The Constituent Cortes were dissolved. They had met in solemn deliberation and assembly. without a single day of recess or adjournment, for a space of time extending over two years. The interregnum which had taken place in the executive government was terminated. Spain has now

So much for what passed in the Constituent body. The show which was beheld outside was a sorry one : its story is soon told.

VISIT TO PRIM'S WIDOW. King Amadeus came out from the Palace after a little time and proceeded to the station of the Southern Railroad. He was attended by the mem pers of his suite. The King, who rode first, journeyed on a visit of condolence to la Señora Doña, the widow of Prim.

The duty was a painful one to all present.

The King, who was accompanied by the ex-Regent serrano and Admiral Topete, entered the office of the Ministry of War and proceeded to Prim's late

Prim's adjutants received him at the entrance and

conducted him at once to the rooms of the illustrious lady. Observing the King, Prim's widow, that most unfortunate lady, who possesses herself as good and kind a heart as ever beat in woman's bosom, ap-

feeling assured that that verdict would come ra- listening to their pi-yful unthin king commonplaces His Majesty the King snoke to her, but with healtation and after a consic crable dimculty of uttersuce. At length he arose from his sect and held both his hands forth to the Schora Print, who pressed them convulsively, while "stering deep sabs. King Amadeus was overcome by . is own feelings.

He left the room harriedly The poor woman then again rose from her seat and threw herself 1550 Admiral Topete's a This in an

> uncontrollable fit of weeping. COMING TORTUKE.

A worse trial, however, than a monarch's symb pathy is in store for General Prim's poor widow, for I am assured that all the poets of South have been invited to contribute odes of condolarace to her. which, of course, she will have to receive, and hear very many of them, at least, read in her prasence. The collected effusions of the Spanish poets will be formally presented to Schora Prim in an elegantly

bound volume. RESPECT FOR THE PEOPLS. Having duly wished Senora Prim goodby, King Amadeus came to the grand porch of entrance of the

building of the Ministry of War. Here he was cheered by the soldiers, and bowed a few times both to the troops and the populace in acknowledgment.

The King then remounted his charger and proceeded to the Palace by the very shortest route, There were more banners streaming from the balconies as he passed along. The sun shone out again and lighted up the Puerto del Sol as he journeyed. Troops were paraded along the entire route, but no unusual degree of precaution was observed in the streets. The soldiery had, however, taken possession previously of every unoccupied floor and place of lodging on the line of march, and at an early hour sentinels remained stationed at the doors of all such houses during the time of the outdoor procession. The military had strict orders not to permit ingress to any except the porters of the dwellings and others who had been previously identifies.

to them by competent and loyal authority. OUT AGAIN-HONOR TO THE REGENTESS. After reaching the palace, his new home, King Amadeus exchanged his horse for a plain carriage, in which he proceeded to pay his respects to the wife of the ex-Regent of Spain (Serrano). He spent an hour in company with this lady-the beautiful Duchess de la Torre-by whom he was very well received and in whose mind he produced a. very decidedly favorable impression by his manners

There was a city illumination in Madrid last night. It was a very sitm affair. The government buildings were all lighted. The fixtures and adornments were the same as those use i on the evening of the illumination which took place after the proclamation of the new constitution. The façade of the Cortes House was said to be "on fire." This was the utterance of the mob. The words express the

and address.

Personal Intelligence.

drid which does not need translation.

prevalence of a democratic sentiment here in Ma-

Ex-Senator Jacob Stanwood, from Alabama, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel General J. Wilson, from Maryland, has apartments at the Metropontan Hotel.

Judge J. G. Abbot, of Boston, has returned to the Brevoort House. General Bullard, of Troy, is among the latest arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel. Captain Charles Garettson, of the United States

Army, has taken quarters at the St. Denis Hotel. Governor J. W. Stewart, of Vermont, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel on a brief visit, Mr. Sohn F. Winslow, the builder of the first moni-tor, that fought the rebei guaboat Merriman off Portress Monroe, has arrived at the Albemarte Hotel.

at the Hoffman House. Colonel Charles Marshall is temporarily at the Brevoort House. Colonel H. S. McComb, from Delaware, is staying

Judge John H. Boult, from Nevada, is sojourning

t the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Burtnett, from Tennessee, has taken quar ters at the Grand Central Hotel. Mr. R. H. Crittenden, from Kentucky, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel on a brief visit.

Mr. A. L. Shephard, President of the Philadelphia

Steamship Company; Mr. J. W. Thompson, President, and Mr. Samuel Bacon, Vice President of the Norfolk and Potomac line of steamers, are sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel. Lieutenant R. Wallack, of the United States

Marines, is at present stationed at the Irving House. Miss Laura Keene has alighted at the Grand Cen tral Hetel. Colonel F. C. Newhall, of Philadelphia, has engaged quarters at the Albemarie Hotel.

Colonel Garrett Smith is among the recent arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General J. Vogdes, of the United States Army, is temporarily at the Astor House.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JANUARY 12.

1869—Railway accident near Pittsburg, Pa., caused the loss of reveral lives.... Prince of Wales theatre, Glasgow, Sociland, destroyed by fire.

1859—James McMahon executed for the murder of his wife in Newark, N. J.

1856—A number of wrecks caused by a series of terrific gales along the coast.

1852—Revolts among the Chilean State prisoners at the Straits of Magelian and the Island of Juan Fernandez..... Revolution at Raiatea, Society Islands, Queen Pomgre deposed and a republic erected.

1852—Six persons antocated at the Emigration de-

erected.

1852—Six persons suffocated at the Emigration depot, No. 140 Centre street.

1843—Liucodo (Canada) theatre destroyed by fire, and fity lives were lost.

1839—An earthquake destroyed 700 lives and nearly half the town of Port Royal, Martinique, W. 1829—Terrific storm along the English coast—many vessels lost—thirteen wrecked in Plymouth harbor alone.

1816—The family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by the law of amnesty.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray steam.

A.—Hazard & Caswell's COD LIVER OIL is the best A.-Burnett's Cooking Extracts-The Best.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.-Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House. Clirchugh's Illusive Wigs.—Ladice' Grun-mental Hair, superior in make, material and finish, 4744 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

Cow Milkers Shown Daily Milking Cows. Secure a good chance to make money. Sec. CALVIN BROS., 484 Broadway. Diamonds Bought and Sals and Money oaned on them. G. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway. under St. Nicholas Hotel

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S due Gold Pens and Pencile,
Factory and Salestroma, 256 Broadway. Jouven's Inodorous Kid Glove Cleaner Re-tores solled gloves instantly. Sold by druggists and dealer a fancy goods. Price 25 ceuts a bottle. J. D. Smith & Co.'s Troches Unsurpassed for Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throst. Dopol, Honry's No. 8 College place. DITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy

Mailed Free for 25 cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lec-tures on Nerrous Deblity; Marriage, it s obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from acutal practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Ruseum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizos Pald in old. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for outloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & OV., Santers, 15 West street, New York,

Success is Possible to Everybody in peared to be struck speechless by her feeling of